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"Eugenics is the study of agencies under social control that may improve or impair the racial qualities of future generations either physically or mentally."

OBJECTS.

i. Persistently to set forth the National Importance of Eugenics in order to modify public opinion, and create a sense of responsibility in the respect of bringing all matters pertaining to human parenthood under the domination of Eugenic ideals.

ii. To spread a knowledge of the laws of heredity so far as they are surely known, and so far as that knowledge may affect the improvement of the race.

iii. To further Eugenic Teaching, at home, in the Schools, and elsewhere.

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Recent and Periodical Literature.

Adamson, J.E. M.A. D.Litt. Director of Education, Transvaal. *The Individual and the Environment*. Longmans Green. London, 1921.

THE aim of this book is to outline a theory of education. The pupil is to be brought into adjustment with three worlds, that of nature by means of science, that of society by means of history and literature and that of morality by the traditions of the school and the influence of the schoolmaster. The need of biological teaching is mentioned but the subject is not developed.

The writer views with satisfaction the probability that acquired characteristics are not inherited. He regards this as occluding evil. "Social heredity" passes on the gains that advancing civilisation brings. "Save for biological inheritance" the child "is plastic and starts afresh" at school. Is this correct? Does the example of the parent go for nothing? Is there not an environment in the home? And what measure of importance does he attach to the proviso in favour of biological inheritance? I fear not so much as we should do. There is little experience of Binet Simon tests in South Africa.

The writer is an optimist. Take the following:—"The volunteers of Kitchener's armies were men, we may well suppose, with much the same congenital endowments as those who made up Wellington's army at Waterloo; but we are certain that the moral order, the civilisation, they went forth to preserve was vastly more imperative in the purity of its call, and their response was, in consequence, more noble and spontaneous through the cumulative moral effect of a hundred years of history. So the public-school boy starts better than his father, because the social milieu of the school will have accumulated the traditions of a generation. 'Each generation owes it to itself and to posterity to protect its culture, to enrich it, and to transmit it.'"

Are we who view the results of education and not its processes quite so confident of this continuous progress?

B.S.B.

Descour, L. "*Pasteur and his Work*." Translated from the French by A. F. and B. N. Wedd, M.D. London: Fisher Unwin. 1922. 15s.

THIS interesting book was originally published in France soon after Louis Pasteur's death, which occurred in 1895. In a preface to the second edition (which is now for the first time published in English) Dr. Emil Roux, the present Director of the Pasteur Institute, says that M. Descour has described Pasteur's work "with a precision, an orderliness, and an emotion worthy of so great a subject." To the reader ignorant of science the book is somewhat technical in parts, though it also gives a pleasing account of the human side of the great man, not omitting to mention his foibles; but those who possess even a small knowledge of the questions Pasteur dealt with may expect to find it extremely interesting. How a crystal recovers from a wound without making any fuss or needing the services of a doctor, is the first thing to strike the imagination. We then hear how Pasteur passed to the study of "Fermentation" and evolved the epigrammatic definition that 'Fermentation was the result of life without air,' or, as he christened it 'anaerobic.'

The fight over the Spontaneous Generation theory, or as the ancients more exactly termed it 'Heterogenesis' is next described, and the author records how Pasteur took his stand firmly against the theory, insisting that no facts at present known supported the notion that Spontaneous Generation was possible at all. Pasteur held to the *omne vivum ex ovo* theory, but M. Descour does not say what was his opinion about the possibility of new life arriving from time to time on the Earth from outside it by means of germs or eggs in the cosmic dust. Descriptions of Pasteur's studies in the diseases of wine and the diseases of silk worms follow, and then we read of his wonderful discoveries in antiseptics and are given a letter

dated 1874 in which 'Joseph Lister' congratulates him on the assistance he has given to surgery. When studying Puerperal Fever Pasteur boldly accuses the surgeons of the French hospitals of being themselves the transmitters of it from diseased to healthy women; and he proves his case. Vaccination against Anthrax comes next, then Swine Fever, and then the great discovery by which he is best known to the man in the street—the cure of Hydrophobia.

A speech of Renan to Pasteur is recorded on page 207 which reads almost like a prevision of Dr. Coué. "Truth is a great coquette, Sir. She does not care to be pursued with too much passion. Indifference often succeeds better with her. When you think you hold her she escapes you, if you wait she yields."

There is nothing in the book about eugenics proper, but it is well worth reading even for those whose knowledge is small.

H.W.H.H.

Goddard, Henry Herbert. *Human Efficiency and Levels of Intelligence.* Princeton University Press. Princetown, N.J. Oxford University Press, 1920. 6/6.

In this little book a brief review is given of the growth of the system for the measurement of intelligence and some reference is made to the systematic examination of 1,700,000 recruits to the American Army during the war. The results achieved by this huge experiment appear to have justified the highest hopes of those responsible for it and in consequence the author puts forward a reasoned argument for a more general and practical application of this method of estimating human values.

Whilst insisting that intelligence is not the sole factor in human efficiency the author asserts that it is the determining factor, and that our social inefficiency is due primarily to the large percentage of low intelligence, and secondly to a lack of appreciation of relatively low intelligence by those of higher intelligence. No one used to working among the great mass of the people can doubt the truth of both these statements. Indeed it is astonishing that with the great development of social service in this country, and the widespread interest of psychological study, so little progress has been made in this science.

Professor Goddard makes out a very strong case for the measurement of the intelligence as a necessity in modern education and for the same guidance in vocational selection. The book is exceedingly interesting and suggestive and should be read by all interested in educational and social problems.

E.J.L.

Havelock Ellis. *Little Essays of Love and Virtue.* Messrs. Adam & Charles Black. London, 1922. 6s. net.

MR. ELLIS, in his preface, claims to have expressed the fundamental principles which he is advocating, in simple language, in the hope that his book will come into the hands of adolescent youths and girls. It is doubtful if its phraseology will catch the fancy of many young people in their teens, for such do not turn readily to the serious study of sex, feeling perhaps in their youthful presumption, that nature would teach them all they need to know if their elders would only remove the ancient tabus and let them experiment for themselves.

But older young people whose interest has already been aroused by their own experiences under the tabus—like toads under harrows—will gather some information to help them to determine for themselves which of the tabus are really necessary (on account of the diseased and degenerate condition of the species), and which are mere rule-of-thumb morals upheld by vested interest, but without any sound reason behind them.

The chapter on the Love-rights of Women is an interesting one, but Mr. Ellis seems to be shy of saying plainly that the first Love-right of a woman—a right which the females of the wild animals would never think of parting with—is the right to choose her own man.

Mr. Ellis' eugenics are mixed with economics, and he does not seem to see that economics have ever been the deadly enemy of eugenics. "Money has mixed the breed" was the sad peroration of the much-quoted lament of the ancient Greek poet, over the race-degeneration of his time.

Mr. Ellis, having thus passed over the first and greatest Love-right of women, has no inspiration to offer for 'positive,' and has to fall back on 'negative' eugenics—the Old Testament method of 'Thou Shalt Not,' ignoring Dr. Coué's

warning that the more we occupy our minds with 'shalt nots' the more we shall desire to do the forbidden things.

Negative eugenics, however useful in the hands of scientific men, is like criminology, a dreary and unpoetical science, and will never appeal to the man in the street—and not much to the woman; until she has herself passed through her own experience of suffering; and then it is almost too late. What is wanted is the inspiration of a positive gospel; the revelation of a principle which will lead to the production of 'theocidopaidas.' The hearts of women would respond to this, and the men would be sent back to their proper duty, which is the playing of the second fiddle in the procreation orchestra.

Mr. Ellis thinks that the acknowledgement of the Love-rights of women "involves no necessary change in the external order of our marriage system." It has ever been the way of progress that the new wine shall be first tried in the old bottles, and no doubt this is a good thing for then the bottles are burst beyond repair, and everybody can see for themselves that they are rotten and done for, whereas if they had not been put to so severe a test their rottenness would not have been generally recognised, and the moral teachers of the world might still have insisted on keeping them and using them with absurd caution and undeserved reverence, preaching the while the old tabu that 'Man was made for Morals and not Morals for Man,' and that wine must never be brought into use until it is flat.

H. W. H. HELBY.

Platt, Charles, Ph.D., M.D. "*Psychology of Thought and Feeling.*" Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner. London 1921.

THIS is a simple introduction to Psychology for the general reader, and though it is an American book is it written for the most part in English. The author gives a more prominent place to heredity than is usual in a psychologist, and for that reason the book may perhaps make a special appeal to Eugenists. It is distinctly readable.

C.S.S.

Rabaud, Étienne. "*Éléments de Biologie Générale.* 1920 Paris. Libraire Félix Alcan. 15frs.

ONE of the most significant features in modern science is the change in the method of Biology. The zoological tradition of the past century was essentially morphological. General Physiology had made, it is true, many noteworthy advances; but the zoologist in particular was absorbed in the problem of the affinities of organisms as expressed in their structure. A work like Semper's "Animal Life" (1883) seems to mark the maximum amount of penetration between zoology and Physiology. With the development of the experimental method, however, and its increased concern with problems of growth and differentiation, the morphological method began to lose some of its old attraction and to betray some of its weaknesses. To day the outlook in Biology is principally physiological.

Those interested in this change may be recommended to read Professor Rabaud's book as offering a very good summary of most of the leading biological problems from the physiological standpoint. It might even be recommended to the professional zoologist and botanist as providing some stimulating and provocative criticism of cherished theories.

With certain matters of interpretation professional biologists will be in disagreement with the author. We consider he has been less than fair to Professor Morgan and his school. We also note some singular omissions, notably that of any reference to the work of Doncaster on Sex-Determination. There are one or two errors of fact. On page 192 he says that self-fertilization is impossible in Gastropod Mollusca, though the proofs of its occurrence have been accumulating for some time now. On page 374 he refers the Trypanosomes to the Sporozoa!

While agreeing with Professor Rabaud's very shrewd criticism of the Selection theory and adaptation in general, we find it difficult to accept his quasi-Lamarckian views on the mode of Evolution. His explanation of the loss of eyes in cavern-dwelling Arthropoda is very unsatisfactory. He suggests that this loss, partial or complete, is the result of physico-chemical changes ultimately referable to their hygrophilous habit, changes which express themselves in anatomical modifications. This explanation to say the least, seems in need of more objective evidence than a casual reference to one or two experimental results which do not appear to have any immediate bearing on the case. The same is true of the statement with

regard to the development in these animals of long sensory appendages—"en réalité l'élongation et la gracilité sont encore la conséquence des processus de nutrition"! On the other hand there are many things in the book which are admirably stated, notably a very sound criticism of the 'species' question which may be commended to the attention of all taxonomists. Furthermore Professor Rabaud's presentation of the physiological point of view is excellent and may well serve to adjust the balance in Biology and secure that resultant of morphological and physiological methods which we consider to be the soundest mode of inquiry.

G.C.R.

Schweitzer, Prof. Albert. *On the Edge of the Primeval Forest.* A. & C. Black, Ltd. London 1922.

THE verdict of the reviewer on laying down Schweitzer's book would probably be "there is nothing eugenic in this." By a queer co-incidence the present writer picked up next a would-be eugenic article by a prejudiced mind—an article full of queer misstatements and overstatements, every single one of which, as it happened, could be corrected by a reference to facts given by Schweitzer in his sympathetic and unadorned narrative.

No accurate first-hand observation of humanity can fail to be of value to students of racial questions and in this respect eugenicists will find not a little good material in the account of this singularly courageous and unbiassed friend of the West African Native.

C.B.S.H.

Tayler, J. Lionel, M.R.C.S. "*Stages of Human Life.*" John Murray, London. 18s.

THIS volume is the first instalment of a more comprehensive work planned by the author to cover the possibilities which life offers. It deals with "Personal Hygiene" and its purpose is to show that each age period has its own contribution to give to us. Even in old age if we have lived aright the mind should remain progressive though bodily strength diminishes. The work is fascinating and full of thought. One feature is the collection of illustrative quotations given for each age. These are gathered from a wide range of literature. The author hopes to complete further volumes dealing with "Public Hygiene" or Citizenship and "Racial Hygiene" or Eugenics. One will look forward with interest to their publication.

B.S.B.

Tilby, A. Wyatt. *The Evolution of Consciousness.* London: J. Fisher Unwin. 1922. 15s.

THIS book is disappointing. A well-printed volume of 250 odd pages on this alluring subject, written for many to read, would be eagerly welcomed. Unfortunately, though the aim, scope and plan of the book are all excellent, the object is not attained. One can only compare the author to a Guide who sets out to lead to an exquisite peak—and chokes a good route; but by reason of relying on rotten hand-holds, fails.

Details of analysis which are false or insecure, small inaccuracies in generalisation, quickly lead one astray. Indeed the impression made by the book is that the writer has not yet submitted himself to a rigid course of reading in the writers who have preceded him in his subject.

Green in the Prolegomena hands over the key to evolution of consciousness for Darwinians to use. Alliotto—Clement Webb and Pringle-Pattison are amongst the present-day writers who lay stress on the "Kinetic" bases of the genesis of thought. Amongst these with, in addition, a clear understanding of the work of physiological psychologists, our author would find the criteria by which to test his reasoning and make a sure ascent.

C.B.S.H.

35th Annual Report, American Bureau of Ethnology, 1913-14. Pt. II. Smithsonian Institute, Washington.

THE 35th Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology (1913-14), published at the Government Printing Office, Washington, 1921, continues its records of the Ethnology of the Kwakiuti based on data collected by George Hunt, and edited by F. Boas. It gives details (in native language) of social divisions, family histories, songs, prayers, laws, and a vocabulary together with critical remarks on the language.

SMITHSONIAN REPORTS, 1919. The publication numbers are given below :

In this series is reprinted (2612) Sir Arthur Keith's presidential address to Section H. of the British Association at Bournemouth, dealing with the differentiation of mankind into racial types and emphasising the importance of the glands of internal secretion. Short limbs and a long trunk are characteristic of the flat-faced Mongol. In a variety of dwarfism in Europe, associated with a functional defect of the thyroid gland, the retraction of the nose and the shortening of the limbs are well marked symptoms. The condition is called Mongolism, and Keith thinks this may be used as a clue to racial evolution.

J. Matiegka (Prague) discusses (2614) the origins of the Czechoslovak peoples. At present they are broadheaded, rather brunette than blond, and of average European stature. In Bohemia the centre seems to have been peopled first and to have had a population continuously from Palæolithic times. The south-west, at first sparsely peopled, became the stronghold of the Burial Mound People, who arrived about B.C. 800 and seem to have been Peake's Leaf-Shaped Swordsmen and their successors. Matiegka calls them Keltic and believes them to have been of Alpine Race. The north-east was occupied at the same time or probably earlier by people who favoured urn-burial. The paper summarises a great deal in its 16 pages and is abundantly illustrated with finds typical for each period. It should prove useful as an introduction to the study of Bohemia.

W. H. Holmes discusses the Race History and Facial Characters of the American Aborigines (2610). This is a 6-page sketch followed by a collection of photographs. The author accepts the view that there has been fairly recent influence from the East Indies upon the racial constitution and the civilisation of America, a view which Prof. Elliot Smith has done so much to bring forward.

American Journal of Physical Anthropology. Vol. 4, Nos. 2—4. April-December, 1921.

In No. 2, W. W. Graves' study of the scapula is welcome as an indication of another possible character to be used in racial analysis. He seems inclined to divide scapula into convex and scaphoid, the latter being straight or concave. He believes that scapular type is definitely inherited and that the types he discusses have some relation to age as well as to race. The convexity or otherwise is that of the vertebral border of the scapula below the scapular spine.

A. Hrdlicka continues his valuable technical studies on tooth morphology. Most of his points are beyond the scope of this summary, but it may be noted that he finds the lateral upper incisor teeth more or less degenerate in 17 out of 500 whites, in 8 out of 307 American negroes and in 46 out of 547 Chinese. This degeneration is related to phylogeny rather than to pathology, it is farthest advanced in the large-brained races, and is more marked in females. It appears that among European peoples the Nords have the lateral incisors most often reduced while the Alpines have the wisdom teeth reduced more frequently. This is a study to be pressed further.

Dr. Wortman contributes by request an interesting summary of his views on the evolution of molar tooth cusps in mammals. C. H. Danforth discusses hair on the digits of man with special reference to the middle segments, the region in which the process of hair reduction is going on most actively. In the hand the fourth digit most often retains hair on the middle segment and the third comes next in this respect; in the foot the third digit comes first and the second next. The index finger and the fifth toe are very poor in hair on the middle segment. The various grades of digital hairiness are only moderately correlated with general hairiness, but the American Indian, the Japanese, the Negro, have gone farther towards loss of mid-digital hair than the peoples of European ancestry. Heredity of the characters noted was studied in 80 families and it was found that, despite the fact of the progressive disappearance of mid-digital hair, its presence is a character which seems to behave as a Mendelian dominant.

J. W. Thompson, J. McBatts and C. H. Danforth study cases of absence of the *Musculus palmaris longus*, the longitudinal median muscle seen on the inner (distal) side of the wrist when the fist is closed. The muscle seems to be absent more often in women than in men and more often on the left-side than on the right. It is much more rarely absent from the negro than from the European (2.5 against 21.7 per cent. for males). A few American Indians and Japanese observed showed results nearer the European than the negro standard. The heredity of the character

was studied in 102 white families and the results are not very clear; the authors on the whole incline to the hypothesis that absence of the muscle is a character acting as a dominant, but they believe that this dominance is frequently incomplete because of the action of modifying conditions and at this point they touch some of the newest ideas in biology.

As No. 2 deals mainly with anatomical matters, No. 3 specialises on health questions. J. Matiegka discusses the testing of physical efficiency. He suggests estimating skeletal development from the thickness of the bones of the extremities measured where they are easy of access and considered in relation to the stature. For the quantity of skin and subcutaneous fat he uses the thickness of the skinfold on the upper arm, forearm, thigh, calf, thorax and abdomen. For the quantity of muscle he has a formula, as also for body surface. The paper appears to be an introductory one.

H. Gray and A. M. Walker give a synopsis of studies on length and weight in man in the hope of working towards an improvement of our current standards. Incidentally they reject Oeder's methods and standards as making young healthy adults seem underweight. T. W. Todd and L. van Gorder discuss pigmentation in the American Negro, they used the Bradley Colour Top for their tests.

A. Hrdlicka gives valuable tables of average statures and weights for children of each sex, of European descent, of ages one to seventy-one months. He urges the need for discrimination of racial type in any ontogenetic work.

A report on child welfare shows that the United States is very backward in the reduction of maternity-deaths and that the percentage of these deaths has actually been increasing. Moreover there is no real decrease in the proportion of babies who die because of factors connected with the care and condition of the mother. Attention is given to the enormous improvement in this respect of late years in New Zealand.

A conference on Child Welfare and Woman's Welfare is reported upon at some length. It concerned itself largely with questions of organization of health-research. This number also includes a valuable summary of literature.

No. 4 is given up to papers by T. W. Todd on Age Changes in the Pubic Bone.
H.J.F.

American Journal of Hygiene. Vol. I. 1921.

BIOMETRIC DATA ON INFANT MORTALITY IN THE U.S.A. BIRTH REGISTRATION AREA, 1915—1918, by Raymond Pearl. The author finds that infant mortality exhibits a high degree of place variation in both rural and urban areas of the U.S.A., which fact suggests that there still is much room for improvement in administrative control in many places. There has been within the years studied no significant decrease in infant mortality. Infant mortality is notably less in rural than in urban areas. It is something like twice as high everywhere for the coloured as for the white population.

A.M.C.S.

Archiv für Rassen-und Gesellschafts-Biologie. Vol. 14, heft. 1.

This is the first number of this publication that has come to hand since the war. It is one of the few scientific publications which is devoted almost entirely to matters having a direct bearing upon eugenics. The eminence of those responsible for its production (Dr. A. Ploetz and Dr. F. Lenz being the editors) and the high standard of the contributions render it the most important scientific journal of the day so far as eugenics is concerned.

The inheritance of goitre is studied by A. Bluhm. He finds that although the exact nature of the mode of inheritance is not clear, there is undoubtedly an inherited tendency towards the development of goitre.

E. A. Spindler deals with the frequency of marriages between relatives. Lenz concluded that about 1% of marriages in Germany were between first cousins and about 2.3% between second cousins. It is probable that the proportion is higher in rural than in urban areas though, since the Catholic Church discourages such marriages, it may not be higher in rural districts where the population is Catholic. Spindler took three rural districts in Protestant Wurtemberg and classified the marriages into those between relatives and those between non-relatives. About 20% were between relatives and these were further classified into grades varying according to the closeness of the relationship. He found that in all grades except in the nearest there is a higher percentage than that found by Lenz.

The inheritance of muscular dystrophy has been traced through six generations of a family by Bruno Fleischer.

R. Fetscher deals with the inheritance of club-foot. He notes the unequal distribution of this anomaly between the sexes is against the presumption that it is, as formerly thought, a character acquired in utero. According to Besselhagen 68.7% of the cases are found among males and 36.3% among females. Fetscher points out that there are various possible explanations of this fact based upon presumed atypical maturation of the germ cells.

There follows a most valuable series of reviews of books and of articles touching upon eugenic problems.

A.M.C-S.

"Birth Control News." No. 1.

It is certainly desirable that this publication should obtain a large circulation among all classes, particularly the indifferent and ignorant, seeing that articles on this subject are rigorously excluded from the Daily Press—one wonders why—the necessity for a paper of this kind is obvious.

E.E.

The Journal of Heredity. Vol. 12. 1921.

IMMIGRATION AND THE THREE PER CENT. RESTRICTIVE LAW, by Robert De C. Ward. In June of last year there came into force a law restricting immigration into the United States, the principal clause of which is as follows: 'the number of aliens of any nationality who may be admitted under the immigration laws to the United States in any fiscal year shall be limited to three per centum of the number of foreign born persons of such nationality resident in the United States as determined by the United States census of 1910.' The law was passed by large majorities in both houses and was evidently in conformity with the feelings of the great majority of inhabitants of the United States. It was felt that immigration would greatly increase after the war and in fact the total number of immigrants in the year preceding the coming of the act into force exceeded 800,000. The passage of the act is calculated to have reduced immigration by 50,000 in the first month. The law remains in force only until June of this year and at the moment of writing it is not known what will replace it. The writer holds the passage of the law to have been justified and attributes the sufferings that immigrants in excess of the permitted number had to undergo to the shipping companies who allowed them to embark.

A.M.C-S.

THE INHERITANCE OF WEBBED TOES, by R. Schofield. The author describes a curious anomaly which appears in his own family. The two digits nearest to the large toe on either foot are joined by a webbing of skin. The bones are not affected. The web is always more marked on the right than on the left foot. It would appear to be a sex-linked character.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE THYROID GLAND AND HYPOPHYSIS UPON GROWTH AND DIFFERENTIATION, by B. M. Allen. The author gives a useful summary of recent work and points out that, however much in one sense human traits may be fixed by heredity, they may be modified considerably in their somatic appearance by the endocrine glands. There may be inherited tendencies to the development of certain types of endocrine gland; on the other hand these glands may be modified by accident or may be administered and thus the bodily form may be much modified.

A.M.C-S.

October, 1921.

A very curious example of the inheritance of a minute but definite physical trait is given by Kindred. A tiny pit in the skin of the proximal part of the helix of the upper part of the ear has been traced through four generations. The records are not complete and the exact mode of inheritance is doubtful. It would seem, however, that it behaves as an incomplete dominant. Though of no importance in itself, the case adds one more to the growing list of examples of the inheritance of even the smallest physical traits and there is reason to suppose that small mental traits are similarly inherited.

A.M.C-S.

Mental Hygiene. January, 1922.

The present number of this important journal makes one realise how much more alive they are in America to the importance to the State, as well as to the individual, of the correct treatment of mental deficiency and psychopathic disorders in general. The article on "State Care, Training and Education of Mental Defectives" illustrates this point very clearly.

The problem of dealing with psychogenic disorders among ex-service men is considered in two articles:—

- (1) "Some Problems of Disabled Ex-Service Men Three Years after the Armistice." Thomas W. Salmon.
- (2) "The Care of Neuropsychiatric Disabilities among Ex-Service Men." Douglas A. Thom and H. D. Singe.

It has evidently been recognised in America, as in this country, that in-patient hospital conditions of the war neuroses can not only prolong but create invalidism. The future lies in treatment at out-patient clinics, provided these are adequately staffed, combined with a systematic attempt to create social re-adjustment. In the psychoses, however, it has been found that the provision of perfect—not improvised—in-patient hospital accommodation is an urgent necessity, a problem which in this country has not received the attention it deserves. The difficulty of dealing with the Constitutional Defective is also intimately bound up with the question.

From the Eugenic point of view, an interesting essay by Haines on "Cross-breeding of Ideas as a Factor in Invention" is stimulating reading. He seeks to draw an analogy between mental and physical variations. Just as, according to De Vries, sports come suddenly, and crossbreeding induces a greater tendency to their production, so in a mental sphere two ideas of a dissimilar character brought into juxtaposition may blend and give rise to an entirely new conception which may be of the most penetrating and enlightening character. A number of interesting examples is given—e.g., that of Darwin, with his mind full of the variations in plants and animals, by chance reads Malthus on Population, and from the clashing of these two sets of ideas there is suddenly evolved the theory of natural selection. The same point of view might be applied to the mechanism of the formation of many nervous symptoms. This idea is stimulating and interesting and shews that *principles* are universal and capable of the most diverse application.

"INFLUENCE OF AFFECTIVE DISTURBANCES ON RESPONSES TO THE STANFORD-BINET TEST." It has been felt by many that the placing of an individual in an exact mathematical position, according to the responses to the Binet-Simon Test, must give results that are too definite to be accurate. This article, shewing the influence of affective disturbances, illustrated by a number of case examples, shews conclusively that many other factors must be taken into consideration before an accurate estimation of the intelligence level of an individual can be made by a single observation.

Wile on "Laziness in School Children" shews by a careful study of its etiology, what should be far more generally understood than it is, that laziness is a mental symptom which requires investigation, and is not merely something to be condemned and dismissed as being due to the perfidy of the individual.

"THE PERSONAL PSYCHIATRIC HISTORY" and "CASE CORRESPONDENCE: A METHOD OF PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORK." These articles shew that the importance of environmental influences in the production of mental disorders, is in need of special study at first hand, and this is developing into a special branch of social work, the results of which cannot fail to be of the greatest value, not only to the mental specialist, but also to the Eugenicist.

In "The Status of Clinical Psychology," by F. L. Wells, are discussed the difficulties incidental to the fact that many Psychologists are handicapped by a lack of knowledge of general medicine, and many possessing the latter, have limited psychological understanding.

E.W.J.

The New Generation. February, 1922.

CLINICS. It is interesting to note that the Malthusian League has opened a Clinic for instruction in Birth Control at 153, East Street, Walworth, the centre of a teeming poor population, but we think the absence of any reference to Dr. Stopes as pioneer of the first clinic of this kind a great mistake. There is room for many such clinics.

May, 1922.

In an article by S. W. Cocks entitled "The Fallacy of Large Families," the writer refers to statistics collected by doctors in Denmark and Saxony shewing that in working class families the chance of a child's survival declines steadily after the number of children in the family has reached three. He suggests that similar investigations should be carried out in England and tables prepared shewing the number of children in the families which provide the C. class population.

E.E.

Nursing Notes. May, 1922.

Contains a report of Mr. Harold Cox's paper on the 'Reduction of the Birth Rate' read at the Eugenics Education Society's monthly meeting.

E.E.

Revue de L'Institut de Sociologie. Vol. 2. 1922.

QUELQUES INFLUENCES SOCIALES DES CRISES ECONOMIQUES, by J. Lescure. As a result of a short and somewhat inadequate study from a statistical point of view the author concludes that economic crises directly influence the marriage-rate in industrial countries but have no definite influence upon the birth- and death-rate. There may be some connection between crime, suicide and economic crises.

A.M.C.S.

J. E. Duerden. *Social Anthropology in South Africa, problems of race and nationality.* Reprinted from S.A. Journal of Science, Vol. XVIII. Nos. 1 & 2, pp. 1—31, December, 1921. Johannesburg, S.A. Association for Advancement of Science (Presidential Address).

Bushmen, Hottentots, many Bantu groups, early Portuguese navigators, Dutch, Malays, Negroes from the Guinea Coast imported in the seventeenth century, 164 French Huguenots, Dutch, British, and finally Indian labourers, not to mention a variety of European immigrants, all help to make up a social complex full of problems. The increased sense of common humanity and its special growth since Lord Bryce wrote on South Africa in 1897 is emphasised, but it is claimed that this does not connote any movement towards a doctrine of equality as between white and black. The persistence of tribal loyalties among the Bantu in S. Africa prevents the black servant from attaching himself to his white master's family as happens in the West Indies and U.S.A. Though the negro is not originaive he has great capacity for assimilating the attainments of others; he has little to give up when he makes contact with the white man. Prof. Duerden agrees with Rev. Junod that the S. African native will soon be Christianised. Isolation of native and white from one another is not to be thought of, but there is on the other hand no movement towards race-fusion, and he objects to Sir Sidney Olivier's plea for blending which is that it improves the inferior stock. Isolation appears in religion, sport and family life, but is not so much emphasised, Prof. Duerden thinks, in industrial and economic issues. This diagnosis of the situation hardly seems to fit the reports on the labour troubles in Johannesburg, but it is difficult for us in Britain to get a full view of such recent events. The lecturer dissents from Dr. Stoddard's view that we must expect a series of inter-racial wars and points out that in 1914-18 a complex of races fought on the side of the victors.

The view taken of the difficulties between Dutch and British is that the former have gone much further than have the latter as yet in separating themselves from their European origins and the hope is expressed that these two stocks may fuse into a South African people. Prof. Duerden sees signs of this.

The question of the "poor whites" is discussed in its historical setting. They are most numerous among the trekkers and either survive in the back veldt or have drifted back to the towns from remote farms too barren to be worth while. The hard conditions of early settlement, their evil effects especially on the mothers, the numbing influence of isolation making it difficult to get a "poor white" to take up agricultural improvements all contribute to the problem. The lecturer thinks it is a case of environmental inhibitions and hopes for their reduction by education.

H.J.F.

The Social Hygiene Bulletin. New York. March, 1922.

DANISH MARRIAGE LAWS. The Minister of Justice has lately introduced in the Danish Upper House a measure rendering it necessary for each party to a proposed

marriage to declare in writing that he or she has never suffered from a venereal disease, or to present a medical certificate stating that his condition is not infectious.

Social Welfare. Toronto, March, 1922.

CARE OF THE FEEBLE MINDED IN DIFFERENT PROVINCES. Canada appears to be making great strides in tackling this problem. Manitoba was the first Province to be surveyed by the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and to adopt the programme recommended by legislation. The Child Welfare bill which was before the Legislative Assembly last year, and will doubtless be adopted this year, provides for accommodation in keeping with the most advanced principles of treatment especially for abnormal and subnormal children.

E.E.

The Shield. May—June, 1922.

HAS MORAL TEACHING FAILED? SOME PROPOSALS FOR A NEW MORAL APPEAL.

Neilans, Alison. This is a very thoughtful article, and well-timed in view of the extremely low level of outlook which prevails in the world to-day. The clergy especially should find it a useful and stimulating little essay.

BIRTH CONTROL AND THE MORAL OUTLOOK. Hunt, Walter. An article against artificial means and advocating abstention as practised formerly by some primitive people with good physical results. The writer considers that the question of contraceptives has been sprung upon the country in an unscientific manner, and advocates the appointment of a fully representative council of men and women to discuss the matter. This proposal at least would meet with the approval of the Eugenic Education Society.

Studies in Mental Inefficiency. 15. IV. 22. Pp. 25—31.

THE SPECIAL SCHOOL IN NORWAY AND WORK CONNECTED WITH IT. Jacobsen, Julie Monrad. It is interesting to note that in Norway, the mentally defective child is entitled to eight years instruction between the ages of eight and twenty-one, in fact he may stay an extra two years if he has not completed his schooling by 22. In England the duty of the Education Authorities towards defective children ceases at 16, and it is therefore extremely difficult to get them to provide special schooling for a case at 13 or 14 years of age, who has hitherto been in a normal school or excluded altogether. A more elastic age limit seems to have its advantages. The proportion of defectives to normal children is 2% in Christiania, and a quarter to a fifth per cent. in the rest of Norway.

Training School Bulletin. April, 1922. Pp. 24—28.

CHILDREN YET ADULTS. Heath, Elizabeth M. Describes another "wild family" discovered in the wooded outskirts of Nizack, N.Y., consisting of a man, wife and five children living as the beasts of the field, and enlarges on the menace of such types.

E.I.C.

Office News.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS.

The last Members' Meeting of this season was held on Friday, April 28th, in the Rooms of the Royal Society, at 5 p.m. Dr. Drysdale, O.B.E., read a paper entitled "A Guiding Principle for Practical Eugenic Reform," which appears in this number.

The Cavendish Club invited Major Darwin to give them an address in their rooms at 119, Piccadilly on April 5th, 1922. A further meeting was held a fortnight later for discussion. Mr. E. J. Lidbetter spoke for the Society on that occasion and aroused keen interest.

At the Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health in Plymouth two delegates of the Society read papers. Mr. Bramwell gave a paper on 'Heredity in Army Examination Candidates' to the Army, Navy and Air Section. And on the same day Mr. Lidbetter contributed remarks on the subject of Pauper Stocks to the discussion on Birth Control, in the Women's Section.

FURTHER MEETINGS ARRANGED.

Members have been notified of the Annual General Meeting on Tuesday, July 4th, at 4-45 in the Rooms of the Royal Society for the election of the Council for the coming year, and the adoption of the reports of the officers of the Society. The President will give tea to members after the meeting and a conference has been arranged for 5-30 on "The Inheritance of Mental Qualities, Good and Bad," to be opened by Dr. Tredgold.

Dr. C. Hubert Bond, Mr. Fisher, Dr. Bernard Hollander, will also speak before the discussion becomes general.

Professor MacBride will preside at the Eugenic Section of the International Neo-Malthusian Conference and deliver an address on Thursday morning, July 13th, 1922, at 10 a.m., in Kingsway Hall.

Furthermore it is reported that he will uphold the principles of the Society at the British Association Meeting this year.

Lectures have been promised by the Society to the following "Summer Schools";—

Cambridge Tutorial Classes Committee's Summer Courses.

Oxford Tutorial Classes Committee's Summer Courses.

Oxford University Training Department, Short Course.

Lichfield and Southwell Diocesan Training College, Derby.

University of Wales, Aberystwyth.

THE OFFICE WILL BE CLOSED DURING AUGUST.

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